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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1931.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Reviews the Administration Report of the Mysore Health Department for the year 1930.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Mysore Department of Health for the calendar year 1930, received from the Director of Health with his letter No. V. S. 47, dated 22nd July—14th August 1931.

ORDER NO. G. 2468-92—P. H. 19-31-8, DATED 22ND SEPTEMBER 1931.

Recorded.

2. The report that should have been submitted before the 5th May 1931 was not received till the first week of August 1931. The delay is reported to be due to the non-receipt of statistical information from certain districts in spite of repeated reminders. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to see that such inordinate delays in furnishing the necessary information to the Director of Health are avoided in future.

3. Mr. J. V. Karve continued to be the Director Health throughout the year, except for short periods when he was on privilege leave.

Dr. Sweet, Consultant in Health, was on leave from 8th May 1930 to 3rd February 1931.

Mr. J. J. Mieldazis, the Rockefeller Foundation Sanitary Engineer, arrived in Bangalore early in February 1930 and in the following May, orders were issued creating the Bureau of Sanitay Engineering, and the Public Works Staff of the Water Supply and Sanitary Divisions was transferred to the Bureau in September 1930.

The post of Health Officer for the Mysore District was revived during the year and Mr. M. G. Srinivasa Peidpet was posted to the charge.

4. *Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases.*—In addition to the anopheline mosquito control by means of Paris Green adopted in two out of three stations organised for the study of malaria, experiments were made in the Bangalore City with a view to see if the larvicidal fish "Gamboosia" could be successfully used for the eradication of anopheline larvae breeding in wells. As a result of this experiment, it is reported that the fish compare favourably with the Paris Green in the control of the larvae in wells.

A Malaria survey of Mysore City was also undertaken during the year and a scheme for starting malaria control work was prepared and forwarded to the Municipal Council.

At the request of the Manager, Tea Estates, India, Ltd., a rapid survey of the estates belonging to the company and situated in the Malnad parts of the Kadur District was undertaken by the Department with a view to suggest practical measures for controlling malaria in the labour force.

The Hookworm Campaign Unit treated with the help of the planters 15,146 estate coolies against 6,271 during the previous year.

It is reported that most of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Malnad Districts who were taught methods of mass treatment for hook-worm, failed to submit statements of treatment given by them. This is unsatisfactory. The Senior Surgeon is requested to issue strict instructions to them to co-operate with the Department of Public Health in the campaign against hook-worm.

A typhoid investigation of Bangalore City was undertaken by Dr. C. V. Natarajan during the year.

In view of the appearence of Cholera in a more or less severe form in almost all the Districts of the State, several important *Jatras*, cattle fairs, etc., which were likely to attract a large number of people, were either stopped or the assemblage of persons thereat prohibited. Suitable measures were also taken for a general hankinization of water supplies and anti-cholera inoculations.

5. *Bureau of Rural Health.*—The most important propaganda work undertaken by the Rural Health Unit at Mandya was vaccination. The total number vaccinated during the year was 2,535 in 69 villages. There were in addition 2,356 anti-cholera inoculations. The Unit also trained four pupil vaccinators from the Vaccine Institute. Government are glad to learn that the rural communities responded to inoculations very readily which helped the Unit to render necessary relief in the prevention of communicable diseases. It is reported that the two midwives attached to the Unit acted also as Health Visitors and paid 2,665 maternity visits. The labour cases conducted by them were 55.

6. *Bureau of Laboratories.* (*a*) *Public Health Institute.*—It is reported that the institutions in the Cities and larger towns and the various Mission hospitals in the State took greater advantage than heretofore of the facilities afforded in the Institute, with the result that the volume of work therein increased appreciably, particularly in the number of tests of bloods for Wassermann reaction. The total number of bacteriological examinations made in the Institute amounted to 11,878 against 8,896 in the previous year. In the Chemical Section, 223 specimens were received for investigation against 159 in the previous year. In the Medico-legal Section, there was a slight increase of 92 among the articles received for examination.

As in the previous year, it is reported that arsenic was the most common poison employed in homicidal cases. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to report what action they have taken on the observations made by Government in this respect in the last year's review.

(*b*) *Vaccine Institute.*—During the year, 341 calves including 17 buffalo calves which were successfully vaccinated yielded 32,646 grains of pulp equivalent to 3,26,460 cases. The quantity of vaccine lymph issued was equivalent to 2,82,059 cases including 42,756 cases issued outside the State. The average percentage of successful vaccinations was 89 between January and June and 84·3 between July and December. The average success rate for the whole year was 87 against 85 during the preceding year. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 25,173-14-2

and Rs. 19,267-14-0 respectively showing an excess of receipts by Rs. 5,906-0-2. The amount outstanding against the local bodies at the close of the year was Rs. 29,786-1-8 of which a sum of Rs. 21,289-5-4 related to previous years.

Government regret that in spite of the observations made in this respect year after year, no appreciable improvement is noticeable in the adjustment of the sums due by the local bodies. The Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Boards are requested to take early action for the full adjustment of these outstandings before the end of the current year. When effect is given to the recent order fixing an annual contribution payable by each local body for the vaccine required by them, much of the existing inconveniences in the prompt adjustment of accounts is expected to be obviated.

Fourteen candidates were trained for vaccination during the year in addition to 15 pupil compounders and one Sanitary Inspector.

7. *Vital Statistics.*—The total number of births registered during the the year was 1,15,057 against 1,13,918 during 1929 giving a ratio of 19·63 and 19·44 respectively. The Shimoga District showed the highest rate, *viz.*, 24·47 and the Hassan District the lowest, *viz.*, 14·82.

The total number of deaths reported during the year was 88,903 against 83,400 giving a ratio of 15·17 and 14·23 respectively. In the Mysore City, the number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 730. The number of deaths among children under one year of age was 10,810 giving a ratio of 68·13 per thousand living. Except in the age periods of 15-20 and 20-30, the number of deaths among males was more than that of females.

It is noticed that during the year, deaths from cholera, fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea were in excess of those reported for the previous year, while the number of deaths under plague and small-pox was less than in the previous year.

A total of 1,42,717 anti-plague inoculations and 2,10,927 vaccinations were performed. Of the latter, 1,77,447 were primary and 33,480 were re-vaccinations.

8. *Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.*—The work of the Bureau was carried on in three sections, *viz.*, Water-supply, Sewage and Drainage and Miscellaneous. In the Water-supply section, eight new water-supply projects were designed, two projects for the extension of the existing water supplies were prepared and 32 water-supply installations were investigated. In regard to town extensions, the Bureau has completed eight lay-out plans. Experiments were also conducted in the design of cheap flushing latrines, small sceptic tanks and bore-hole latrines and composts. In addition to the above, the Rockefeller Foundation Sanitary Engineer inspected the sanitation, drainage and other improvements in 13 Municipal towns.

H. V. RAMASWAMI,
General Secretary to Government.